

HUNGARY

Budapest Saturday June 1, 1907.

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VOL. V. No 11.

Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

Ezeréves . . .
Magyar-
ország

WHEN in the middle of the twelfth century the Byzantine emperor Manuel revived the decaying vigour of Constantinople for a time, and bestirred himself to gain a footing once more in the Balkan peninsula, he found Hungary already installed there. — The reviving might of Byzantium suspended Hungarian influence for a time nay, even threatened the independence of the Hungarian state.

This danger however ceased with the death of the Emperor Manuel, and Hungary received from Byzantium (where Manuel had caused him to be educated) King Béla III. one of the most illustrious rulers of the monarchy, who used his Greek culture for the material and intellectual interests of his people. His son Endre II. conquered Galicia, which did not remain however the permanent property of the crown. Nevertheless the kings of Hungary since that date bear the title of Kings of Galicia and Lodomeria. The epoch of the reign of Endre II. was in many respects a very troubled one. He took part in the fourth crusade, and returning home lived in increasing variance with the



DR. IGNÁCZ DARÁNYI,
Minister of Agriculture.

Photo by Erdélyi.

Babenberg, not only refused him his support, but robbed the Queen, who had fled to him for refuge, of her treasures, and occupied a part of the Hungarian dominions. After the Mongols had withdrawn, inflicting as they did terrible miseries for a year, Béla began with inexhaustible patience the restoration of the empire, and on account of his success was called the second founder of the Hungarian kingdom. He was able however very soon to lead a host against Frederic of Babenberg who lost his life in the war

nobles of his kingdom. After many contentions, in the course of which the discontented party killed

Queen Gertrude, Endre published in the year 1222 the renowned edict called the Golden Bull. This secured to the clergy and the aristocracy in opposition to the king the most extensive privileges, while it acquired for them a permanent influence over legislation and the commonwealth at large. — During the reign of Béla IV. (1241) the Mongols broke into the land and committed terrible ravages. The king in vain asked help of his neighbours. The Austrian duke, Frederic of

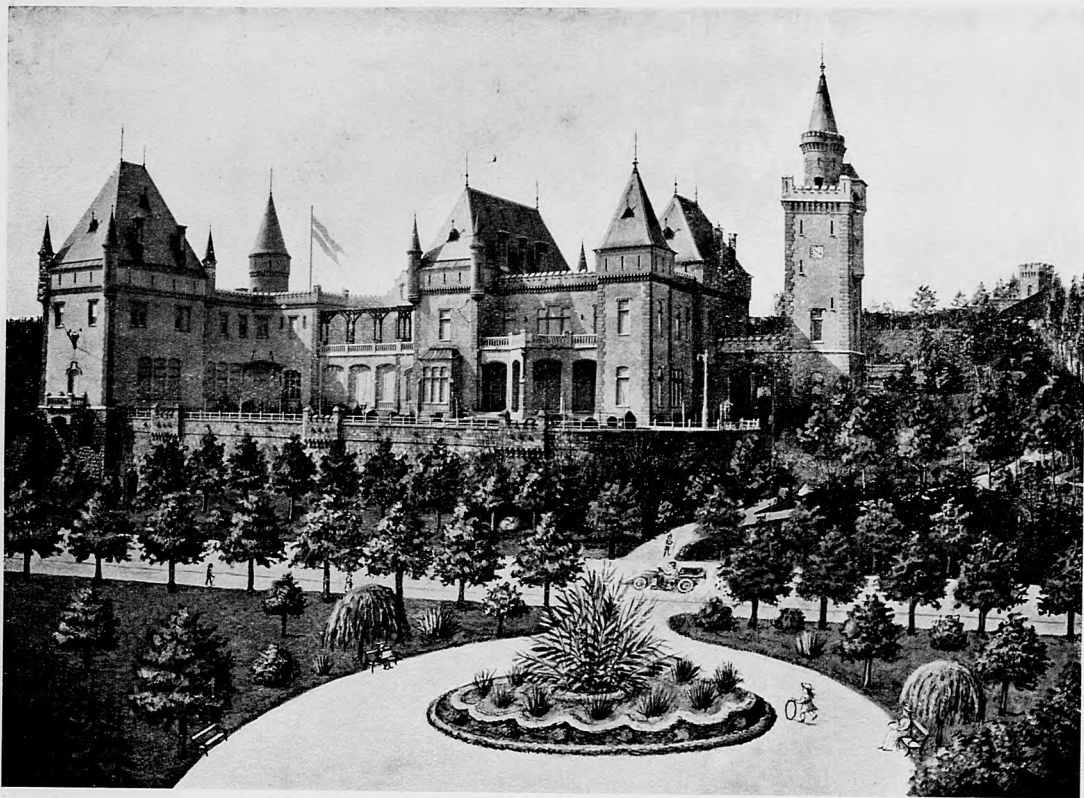
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THE TÖRLEY MANSION AND FACTORY, BUDAFOK.

(1246). Frederic's rich heritage was stoutly contested. The Hungarians supported the Emperor Rudolf of Habsburg against the Bohemian king Ottokar II., in the decisive battle of Marchfeld (1278) with a large force; and thus contributed their first tax of blood to the foundation of the universal empire of the Habsburg. With Endre III. the male line of the ruling dynasty of the Árpáds came to an end (1301), which had conquered Hungary, had organised it as a state, had raised it to be a considerable factor in international politics, and had made the Hungarian nation a participator in European civilisation. The national ruling family has achieved a great vocation in the history of the world and by the multitude of its great services has secured immortality to its memory.

(To be continued.)



Francis Joseph I.

ON JUNE 8th our aged King celebrates the 40th anniversary of his coronation as successor of St. Stephen. According to the royal wish the celebration of this event will pass off somewhat quietly, one of the chief

functions being the opening of the new Museum of Agriculture. It is no wonder that His Majesty does not wish to undertake the fatigue of great and splendid State ceremonies; for born on August 18th 1830 he will soon have completed his 77th year. During this long life His Majesty's career has scarcely been distinguished by anything so much as by manifold troubles. If the head that wears one crown is uneasy, the head that wears more must be extremely disquieted; but our King has known how to bear private sorrows and public defeats with dignity; while nearly 60 years of practice in the art of government, have at least earned him the reputation and credit of his vast experience as a ruler.

The adherents of the House of Habsburg are no doubt deeply attached to the personality of the sovereign; but we who see and know so little of him can only venerate and respect him at a distance. All the more therefore, while we have the opportunity, we congratulate him on the completion of the fortieth year of Hungarian rule, and we are not slow to wish that he may live yet that other decade which will see the fiftieth.

The Editor will have great pleasure in recommending English teachers to those in need of them.

The 40th Anniversary of the King.

ON THE 8th of June, the 40th Anniversary of the Coronation of His Majesty the King Francis Joseph I, when Count Julius Andrassy Prime Minister, the deceased father of the present Count Julius Andrassy, Minister for Home affairs, placed upon His Majesty's august head the holy crown of St. Stephen in the Matthias church in Buda in 1867, will be celebrated.

A movement was set on foot more than a month ago, to celebrate this memorable day in a worthy and dignified manner, and since that time a Hungarian Committee with noblemen at its head is hard at work on an appropriate plan for the festivities.

A gala parade of our aristocracy in picturesque national costumes has been decided upon; as the best form for such occasions, and will form a supplement to the official ceremony, as well as mounted troops supposed to do homage on the occasion.

A gorgeous procession is contemplated, which will consist of such splendid and magnificent spectacles, as have never been witnessed before in Hungary. It will be led, according to the suggestions of prominent artists, by picturesquely dressed mounted troops, and the State carriages, which will be followed by a gorgeous group representing the martial History of Hungary. This will be joined by a highly interesting display of Hungarian Historical and Industrial Art.

Finally an ethnographical representation of Hun-

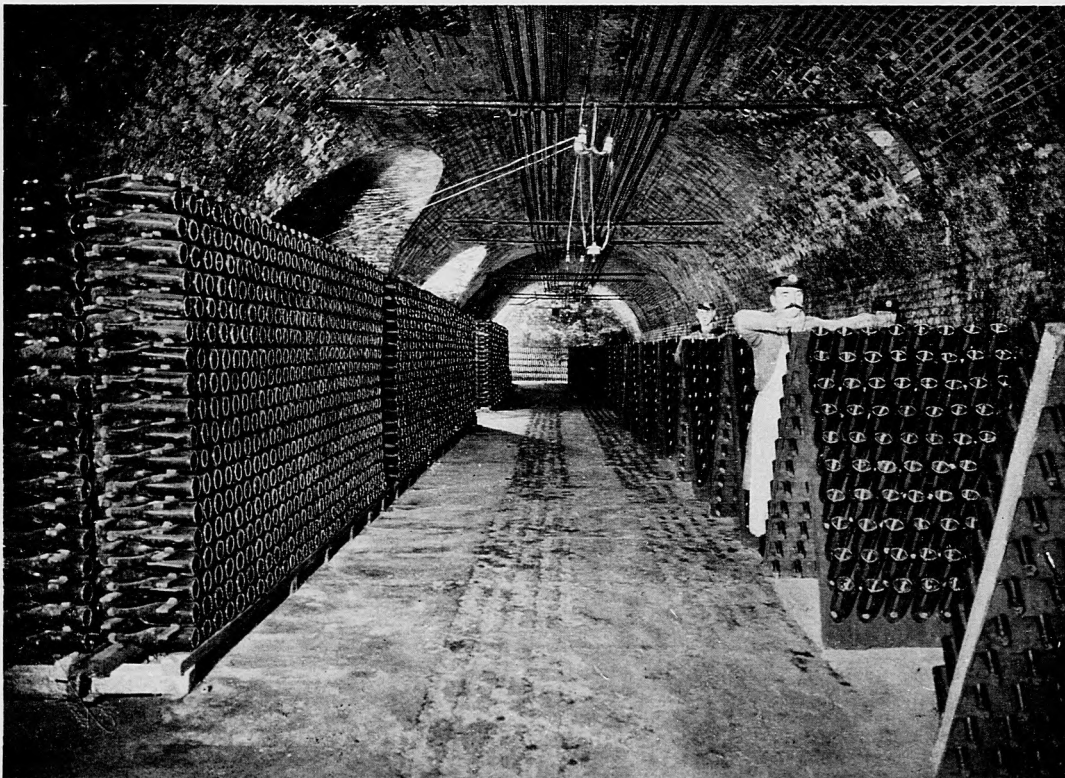
garian is intended and the parade will be wound up by a variety of groups of picturesque Hungarian National Costumes. The troops supposed to represent the martial History of Hungary, will include by means of 1500 different figures the Hungarian Cavalry of a thousand years ago, when the land was conquered by the Magyars, the Cavalry of the times of Árpád, Nagy Lajos, and King Matthias; the Cavalry composed of «Kurucz Magyars», and lastly the various types of Hungarian Soldier of the later periods will follow.

«What has been won by victorious swords, can only be preserved by industry» is the motto underlying the following parts of the procession, which afford a glance at the interesting development of Hungarian Industrial Art, from the ancient armourers and bowmakers, and the guilds of mediaeval cities, up to modern times.

Of scarcely less interest is the historic setting of the ethnographical parade, promising to present us with a gorgeous view of a variety of picturesque costumes and dresses, worn by the different nationalities of Hungary, from all parts of the Kingdom.

The plan of the parade has been worked out with painstaking accuracy of detail. So amazing is the wealth of beauty and elaborate imagination brought to its execution that it will undoubtedly exercise a most dazzling effect on all the onlookers who may be fortunate enough to obtain a view of the procession.

Translations made to order. Apply: «Reymond» at the Office of «Hungary».



SHAKING THE BOTTLES, TÖRLEY'S CHAMPAGNE FACTORY.

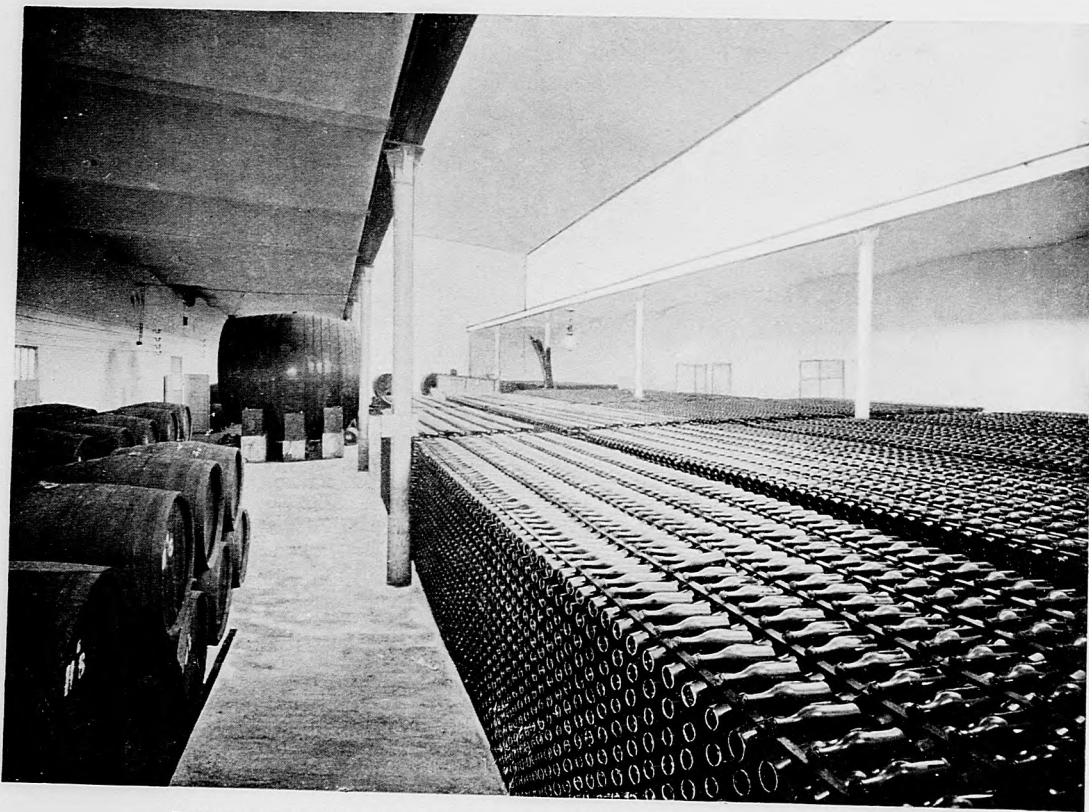
Mr. Törley's Jubilee.

MR. JOSEPH TÖRLEY de Csantavér who was born in Szabadka on January 10th 1858 is the son of the late Mr. Bálint Törley, who, during the war of Independence in 1848—49 was sub-captain to Louis Kossuth, in which capacity he distinguished himself considerably. Having completed his studies at home he went to Vienna and kept his terms at the Commercial Academy.

In 1870 the business spirit took him to

his private mansion, at which the Government and the most distinguished circles of Budapest were fully represented.

Among those present were: Francis Kossuth Minister of Commerce, Count Julius Andrássy Minister of the Interior, Count Albert Apponyi Minister of Religion and Public Instruction, Dr. Ignác Darányi Minister of Agriculture, Anton Günther Minister of Justice, Louis Jekelfalussy Minister of War and his wife, Count Géza Andrássy, Count Alexander Andrássy, Countess George Almássy with her daughters



RANGING THE BOTTLES (AFTER FILLING) TÖRLEY'S CHAMPAGNE FACTORY.

France where he stayed until 1880 studying his future profession. Mr. Törley returned home in 1881 and established the champagne factory at Budafok. On April 1st 1896 Mr. Törley was ennobled by the King in recognition of his valuable services in being the first to establish and manufacture champagne on the French system in Hungary.

Mr. Törley celebrated his 25th anniversary on May 25th on which occasion he received numerous congratulations from all grades of Society, from all parts of the Kingdom, and from abroad, while the press likewise commented upon his merits. The event was signalled by a banquet given by Mr. Törley at

Baron Vincze Pongrácz, Baron Miklós Bánffy, Baron Julius Beck, Baron Eugene Forster, Count Endre Hadik-Barkóczy, Count Géza Festetich, Count L. Edelsheim-Gyulay, Count Béla Rezső Zichy, Count Paul Szápáry, Count Stephen Széchenyi, Joseph Sztérényi Secretary of State, Charles Hatvani-Deutsch, Dezső Boda Chief of the Police, Kornél de Ábrányi Chief of the Press Department, Charles Demény Director of the Post-office, Bertalan and Ladislas de Fürst, Leo Lánchy and great many others.

How the Törley Champagne is Made.

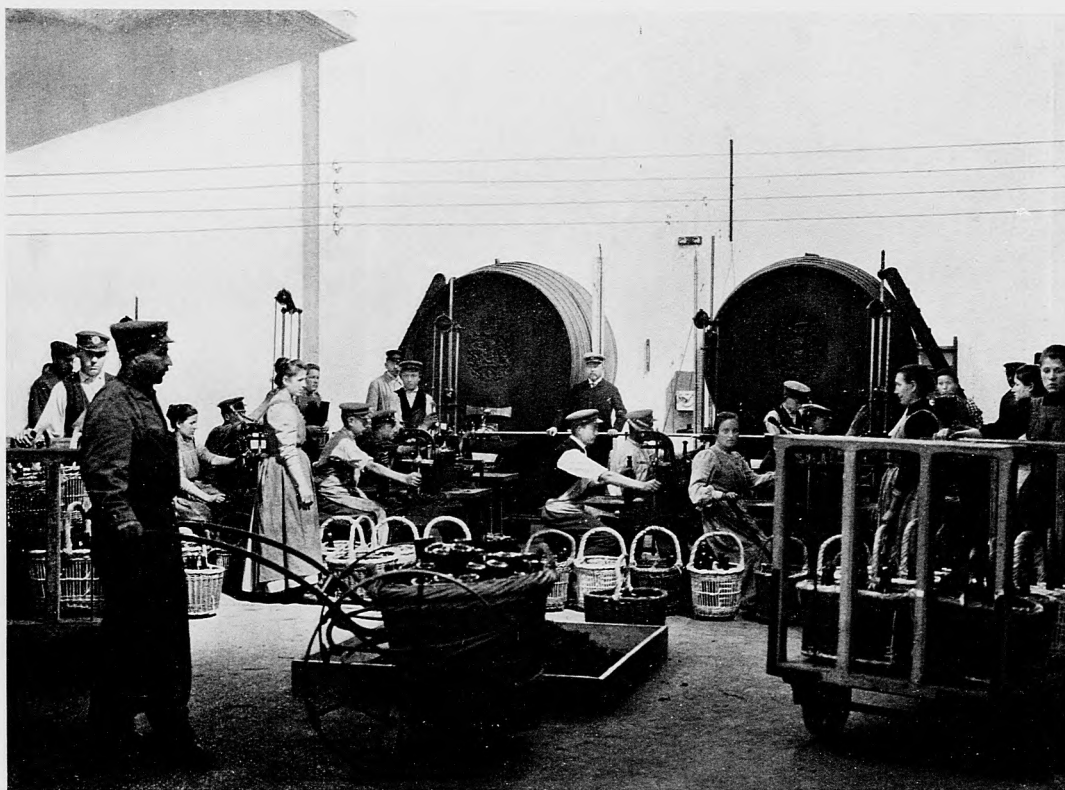
In connection with Mr. Joseph Törley's 25th anniversary as a wine manufacturer it

will be interesting to give a record of the progress of the well-known champagne factory which was established 25 years ago as a small concern and has now risen to the most prominent place in this trade.

About the close of the year 1870 the founder and the present owner of the Törley champagne factory, Mr. Joseph Törley de Csantavér took up their residence for a considerable time in the town of Rheims, in order to devote some time to the study of champagne manufacture.

the first rank among similar establishments abroad as well as in Hungary.

The factory is at present capable of turning out 1,000,000 bottles of champagne annually. Its cellars are very extensive, and built two stories high, the stories being connected by elevators. The construction of these cellars is entirely different from the way such cellars are usually built; the enormous vaults resting on massive columns, which give them the appearance of huge sub-terranean halls. The storing surface of these cellars exceeds 10,000 square



FILLING THE BOTTLES, TÖRLEY'S CHAMPAGNE FACTORY.

Their main object was to introduce into Hungary the special system, by which genuine French champagne is produced in France.

Having acquired through long study and continuous hard work, a thorough knowledge and experience of the process, Mr. Törley, like a good patriot returned home, and established his champagne factory in Budafok near Budapest in the year 1881. As business increased the factory was eventually enlarged and reconstructed in 1898—99 and the firm of Törley by degrees achieved a world-wide reputation. At present because of its extent and perfect modern appliances, the factory, as will be seen from our illustrations stands in

metres; the lighting and ventilation is provided by an 80 HP. steam engine. The same engine is utilised for driving the machines, which manufacture the packing boxes, as well as for furnishing electric power to the elevator and to the wine pumps. It further revolves the liquor-preparing cask, which holds 10 tons of candy cane-sugar melted in the finest wine at each process.

The power supplied by the same engine is used further for the mixing of different kinds of wine in the «gigantic cask» as a final method in the preparation of champagne; while the same engine again supplies steam for making cognac etc. etc.

The process of manufacturing champagne is as follows: The grape-juice is taken after vintage into the so-called fermenting-hall, which is easily capable of holding 1500 casks. Here it is set into fermentation and on being decanted the liquor carefully tasted, and selected.

to bring about a new, and complete fermentation.

Then comes the filling of bottles (25—30.000 bottles daily), after which they are stored in the «large hall», and placed in a horizontal position. Next the wines undergo the final



NATURAL HISTORY. GROUP I. AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.

When thus sorted, the wines are put, in order to be thoroughly blended, into the «gigantic cask», where they remain during the winter, when fermentation ceases.

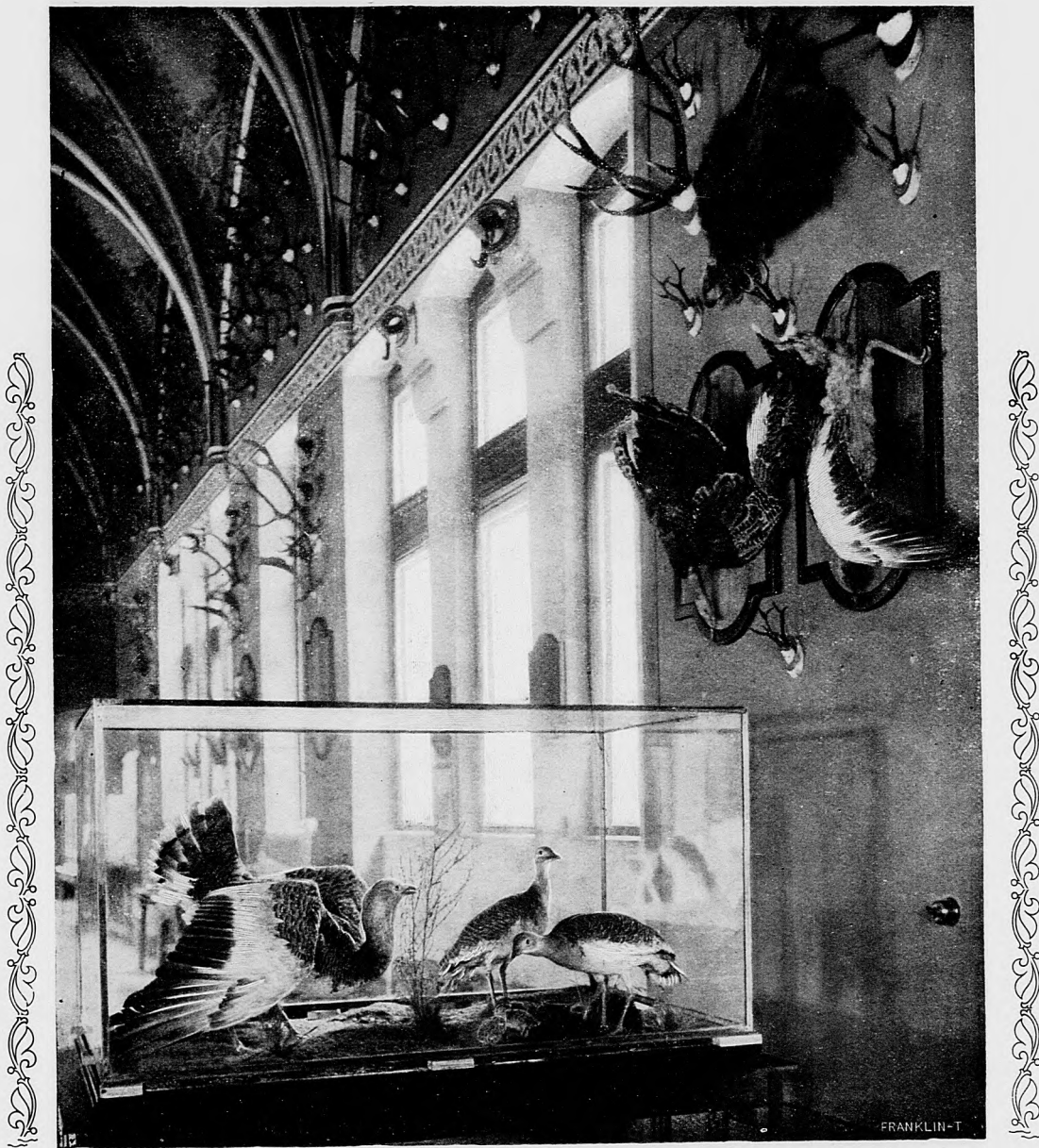
At the advent of spring, the wines now purified, are drawn off again, and as soon as the spring fermentation commences, a certain quantity of sugar is added to the wine, so as

and complete fermentation. As the bottles are corked, and fastened down by iron clasps, the carbonic acid generated in the bottles is unable to escape, and the wines will thus turn into champagne. They are subsequently placed in the cellars for the maturing, which usually requires from 3 to 5 years according to the quality of champagne desired. Certain

brands, as for instance Casino champagne, are thus kept for 6—7 years or even a longer period.

When the champagne is already matured, the finishing process follows:— First of all the bottles are put on a pedestal with the heads

necks as the accumulated sediment reaches. Within a few minutes after this immersion the cork and sediment are frozen solid. The bottles are now stood up, and the iron clasps are released while the pressure of carbonic acid shoots out the cork together with the frozen



NATURAL HISTORY. GROUP II. AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.

slanting downwards, so as to allow the sediments formed during fermentation to accumulate on the cork, to expedite which, the bottles are daily shaken in a prescriptive manner. When all sediment has thus settled and the wine in the bottles is perfectly clear, they are then placed head downwards in a freezing mixture at -20° R as far up their

sediment leaving the champagne in the bottles as pure, and sparkling as crystal. The cold required for congelation is supplied by a compressor.

The process thus carried out different kinds of liqueurs, to suit different tastes, are now added to the champagne, which on being corked down again, is stored away in the «ready» champagne cellars.

Here while the bottles are lying still, the liqueurs, added to the champagne, will be completely absorbed by the latter, within a year.

This practically completes the process of champagne manufacture.

From the «ready»-champagne cellars, the bottles are carried up at the proper time, to the packing room and after being neatly and elegantly dressed and labelled are sent out to all parts of the world to carry wherever they go, good humour, cheerful tempers and jolly good times.



The Opening of the National Exhibition of Pécs.

THE FORMAL opening of the National Exhibition of Pécs on the 15th of May, revealed the undeniable fact that in spite of its somewhat local character, it justly deserves to be termed a National Exhibition; for, save in its external proportions it even surpasses the Millenary Exhibition held at Budapest in 1896, in importance, and the vast number of interesting objects exhibited therein representing the heart and soul of a nation whose ambition is to bring prosperity to its people. In walking through the spacious buildings of the Exhibitions one can observe at a glance

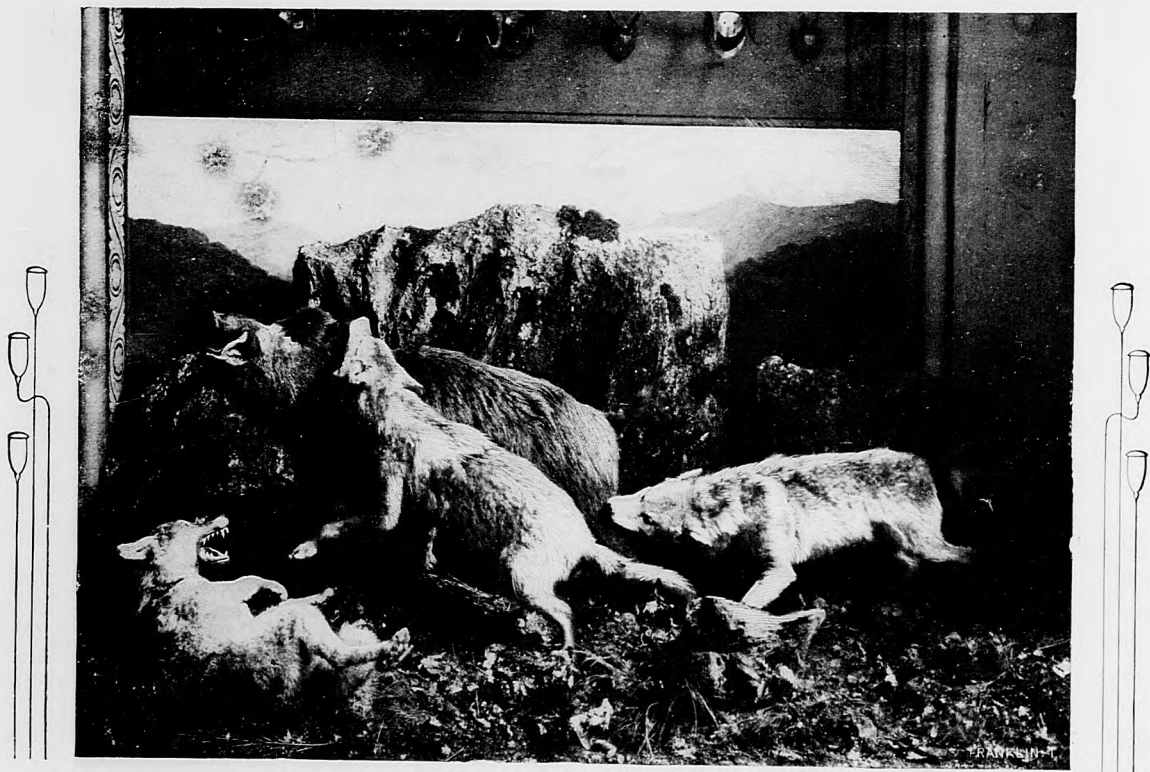
that Magyars have not been idle during recent years, and what has been produced is up to the mark of modern taste and in some cases even surpasses other nations in rapid progress and development.

The festivities in connection with the opening ceremony began on the 14th of May and consisted of the reception of the members of the Cabinet, numerous Statesmen, members of Parliament and many illustrious guests, who arrived at Pécs the day before, in order to be present at the banquet given in their honour by John Erreth, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Baranya, and the city of Pécs. The grand banquet was followed by a successful evening party, held in the National Casino by Nicolas Zsolnay the head of the famous Porcelain factory.

The entire city of Pécs was most profusely decorated for the 15th of May the day of the opening, and the whole town was on foot to accord a hearty welcome to the guests. His Royal Highness the Archduke Frederick, Patron of the Exhibition, formally opened the Exhibition at 11 a. m. with attractive festivities.

The Archduke was received at the main entrance of the Exhibition by Mr. Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, with an eloquent speech, which was answered by a gracious speech from His Royal Highness.

After a walk through the extensive and



NATURAL HISTORY. GROUP III. AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.

prettily laid out grounds the Exhibition itself was inspected, as well as the magnificent pavilions built in different styles in the charming gardens.

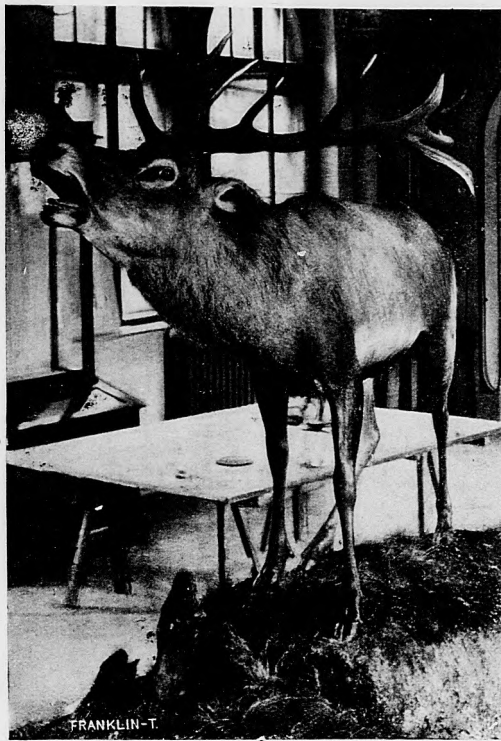
The festivities continued until late at night, the grounds being illuminated by millions of coloured electric lights. Among the numerous pavilions and stalls to be visited, that of Koloman Brázay deserves mention the interior representing a huge cavern containing in skilful arrangement his world-famous cosmetics. In the pavilion of Mr. A. Bachruch the well known Silversmith an interesting collection of solid silver ware is to be seen, among them a group of statuary, illustrating the triumphal march of Mercury. Considerable attention was attracted by the exhibits of the «First Imperial and Royal Danube Steamship Company». This firm is represented by the products of their extensive coalmines and pictures illustrative of their various works.

The well-known firm of Todor Kertész exhibits an interesting collection of articles of sport, games and fancy goods.

The Earthenware and Majolica goods of Julius Gáspár of Korond-Bath Transylvania, executed in pure Hungarian style, deserve our notice.

Great success is attained by the noted firm of Jacob Fürst and Son. His Royal Highness, while inspecting the display of different kinds of textile goods in the tastefully decorated Pavilion erected by the above firm, expressed his acknowledgements to Mr. Fürst in appreciative terms.

The «First Hungarian Glass Factory», Márton Heim manufacturer of Musical instruments, Charles Demahl piano manufacturer, Joseph Virágh carriage-builder, Ig. Nagy, D. Burst, J. Hollós, H. Klinger have many things well worth minute and careful examination by visitors. The eminent firm the Franklin Society Ltd., «The United Textile Industry Co. Ltd.» and many others are all represented in the Exhibition by a rich collection of highly



NATURAL HISTORY. GROUP IV.

interesting and meritorious works.

Remarkable besides is the extensive Pavilion of Fürst Konrád, built by Mr. Hybek, architect of Pozsony, and the Hygienic Pavilion, which is noted for the fact, that it embraces all the latest sanatory inventions of science of the last ten years.



London Notes.

London, May 18, 1907.

THE KING has returned to London. Yesterday he received a visit from Prince Fushimi of Japan and later in the day returned the visit escorted by a detachment of Lifeguards. Tomorrow his Majesty gives a banquet to the Colo-

By Sheena . .
Macdonald.

onial Premiers at Buckingham Palace.

The Japanese Society of London with which Mr. Arthur Diósy has been connected since its commencement has always something of interest to draw its members and friends to its monthly meetings. Last night Count H. Mutsu of the Japan Legation gave an interesting lecture on «The Diplomatic and Consular Service of Japan». Mr. Diósy occupied the chair. The noble count handled the subject in an able manner and gave some interesting details on the subject which must have been quite new to the English public. So conclusively did the lecturer deal with his subject there was no room for discussion. Sir Albert Rollit, Hungary's late guest, who was in a particularly happy vein, moved the vote of thanks.

We have much pleasure in welcoming to literary circles in London, Mrs. Tutsek, correspondent of the Magyarország. This well known and talented Hungarian lady has already won the hearts of several of the members of the Writers' Club by her sweet winning ways and for the interest she takes in all around her. No subject comes amiss to Mrs. Tutsek's pen, and we trust we shall hear her views regarding her own countrywomen expressed in our tongue in the near future in a lecture which we hope to arrange at the Club.

There is nothing like getting our Hungarian visitors into harness at once in England. Dr. Erwin Schwöder was not half a dozen hours in London when he was called upon to play some Hungarian music at a lecture I gave at St. Benet's Guild on «By the Hook of Holland to Transylvania».

Some of the audience had never heard Hungarian music but were charmed and now want to hear more. Dr. Schwöder is always in demand to play when paying visits among English friends.

A very pretty exhibition is being held at Prince's

Concert

THE NEW «Orpheus Musical Society» formed by members of the Budapest fashionable world, gave a concert the other day under the



NATURAL HISTORY. GROUP V. AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.

Skating Rink of «Arts and Crafts» and some of the most beautiful effects are carried out in painting, leatherwork, jewelry and needlework. In our tour round the stalls we were agreeably surprised to find one set apart for Hungarian peasant needlework. Some of the work especially the blouses, lace and Kalotaszegi varrottas was extremely beautiful. The Baroness Rosenkranz has charge of the stall, and is anxious to start a depot in London for Hungarian peasant work.

The sale of Hungarian needlework at the Writers' Club today arranged under the auspices of the Anglo-Magyar Society by the Ladies' Committee has so far been very successful. There was a great turn out of fashionable people and good business was done at the stalls. A fuller account of the proceedings will be given in our next notes as we have just closed the sale quite satisfied that a wide spread interest is growing in matters Hungarian and that each succeeding affair of the kind will be an improvement on the former. Dr. Emil Reich our President was prevented from being present, but Mrs. Reich gracefully represented him and was supported by several officers of the A. M. S.

Joseph Jetleb Ladies' Hairdresser — Hölgyfodrász, Budapest, IV., Párisi-utca 2. English spoken.

auspices of Julius J. Majon, in the spacious hall of Mr. E. Thék.

The programme was opened by the singing recital of Mr. Lehel Odry de Pacséri, the son of the late prominent actor Mr. Lehel Odry of the Royal Hungarian Opera.

Mr. Odry seems to be endowed with exceptional talent and is known by his friends as a man, who has not only distinguished himself by his vocal talents, but who has also manifested a keen interest in all branches of art. Though not a professional singer, we have often come across his name in connection with previous fashionable concerts in Budapest as well as in the larger provincial towns. His performance was marked by the marvellous strength and compass of voice displayed. His beautiful «baritone» seems to have won the hearts of his hearers, and left a most favourable impression.

Mr. Julius Majon pianist and composer, who is almost better known abroad by his masterly works than in Hungary—introduced on this occasion his latest composition with genuine

virtuosity. His compositions manifest a delicate sense of phrasing, and a deep poetical spirit, notwithstanding his remarkable technical facility and proficiency in execution. «Lengyel Ábránd» and some other selections he played on this occasion revealed similar qualities, by which he astonished and delighted his fashionable audience.

Women's Section of the Glasgow Exhibition, 1901) arranged to have a Hungarian Stall at the Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts at Knightsbridge last month, where a beautiful collection of artistic Hungarian Embroidery, Needlework, Ancient and Modern Lace, Table Covers and Centres were exhibited and sold at reasonable prices.

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Academy of Science.

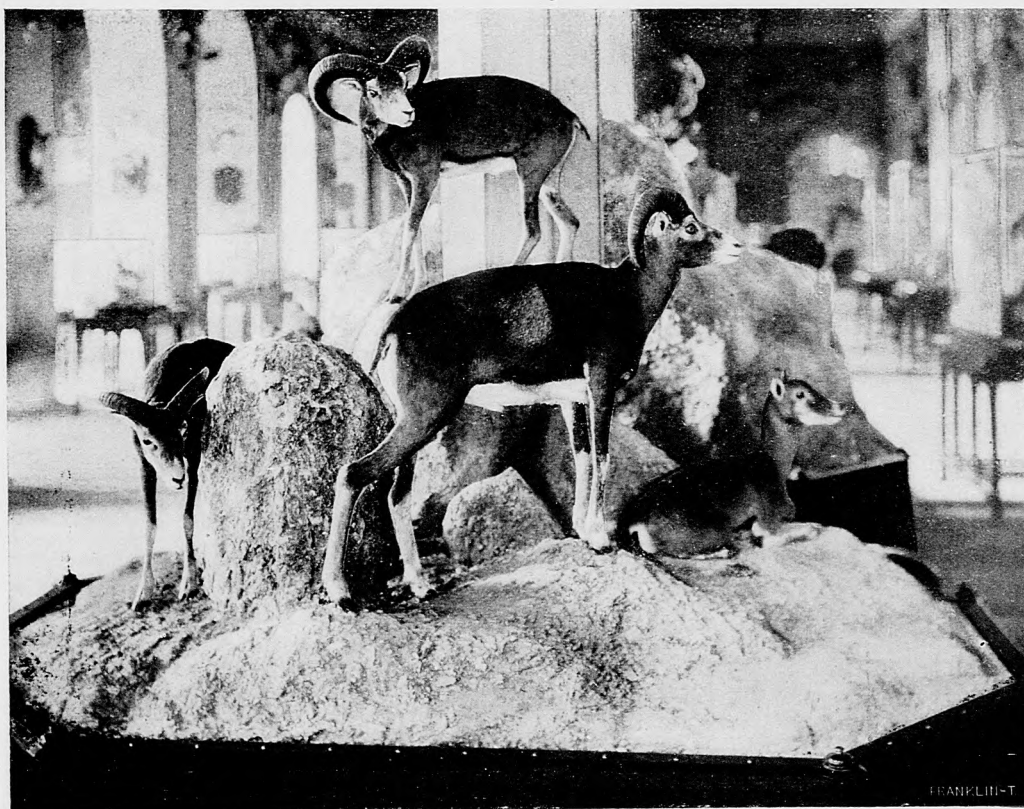
At the annual gathering of the Hungarian Academy of Science, we had a most admirable speech from the President Mr. Albert de Berzeviczy, Ex-Minister of Religion and Public Instruction. We should indeed like to produce it at length, but our space would be quite unequal to the burden, and doubtless those who did not hear it have read it already. The stress laid by the speaker on the close connection which exists between the outward form in which science is presented to us and its subject-matter cannot be too frequently insisted upon. And yet quite rightly he gave us an extremely able dissertation on «form» considered separately. The fact is that though Science is most



Topical Notes

Dr. Ignác Darányi.

IN THE opening of the Agricultural Museum by the King on the 8th inst. Dr. Ignátius Darányi Minister of Agriculture will attain one of the desires of his heart. We therefore find it an appropriate occasion to reproduce his portrait, as, with the general approval and admiration of his countrymen, he has devoted himself for years to the interests of agriculture, and the erection at last of this splendid and notable edifice is due in very great part to his



NATURAL HISTORY. GROUP VI. AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.

continued exertions. May all his future efforts for the benefit of his native land meet with like success.

★

The Hungarian Society in London through the Baroness von Rosenkranz (who had charge of the

frequently not Literature, Literature may be always Science.

The Archduke Joseph and his wife were present with a numerous and distinguished company worthy of the occasion.

The Death of Bishop Bubics †.

The Right Reverend Sigismund Bubics Ex-Bishop of Kassa, Privy Councillor, Member of the Hungarian Academy of Science, etc, etc, has passed away at the advanced age of 87 at Baden near Vienna. The generous-hearted, charitable ecclesiastic, who was well known for his great love of Art, will be much missed and sincerely mourned, especially by the flock over whom he was chief pastor for so many years. R. I. P.

*

The Upper Ten.

Society in Budapest made the best of the exceptionally favourable weather of May, for, in spite of the well-advanced season, the members of the aristocracy, who had assembled for the spring festivities, were, with very few exceptions still in town, drawing out the season into the month of June to the Coronation festivities and making it one of the gayest seasons on record.

Polo, which ended on the 26th of March was more popular amongst the nobility than ever. The games combined with Gymkhana Sports, races etc. attracted a most distinguished crowd of aristocrats, the arrangements being such as to only admit of visitors belonging to fashionable life. As a matter of course ordinary hangers on could not have helped feeling out of place in distinctly exclusive gatherings and therefore they rather prefer to keep aloof.

Count Géza Andrassy who introduced Polo some years ago into Hungary, is noted as a most enthusiastic and passionate player. Count Pallavicini, the Duke of Windischgrätz, Lőrincz Rohonczy and Count Louis Károlyi have distinguished themselves in several contests by their clever play, also the members of the English Polo Club H. Ritch, Johnston Lawson, W. Miller and L. Shedden, have been winning honours for themselves and for England.

Gaiety is still at its height in the Park Club, where the members of Budapest's fashionable world meet almost every evening, either to participate in some festive occasion, or to spend an enjoyable evening on the spacious and comfortable terraces, or in the luxuriously appointed halls, or in the charmingly arranged gardens and groves surrounding the buildings of the Club.

There was no end to successful entertainments in the Club this year.

Dinners, soirés, evening parties were given almost every day, the nobility vying with each other in a prodigious display of hospitality.

As the most interesting event of the season, the ball given by Count Alexander Nákó, Governor of Fiume is to be noted, the Club being profusely decorated and the park beautifully illuminated for the occasion.

The ball, which was preceded by dinner began at 10 p. m. at which Her Royal Highness the

Archduchess Augusta was also present with her entire suite. Very pretty receptions were given by Anton Mocsonyi, Count Paul Szápáry and Louis Jekelfalussy, Minister of War.

One of the most successful affairs was the Polo-ball arranged by the Polo-Club, for a highly distinguished assembly. The management of this Club is in the hands of Count and Countess Géza Andrassy, and Count and Countess Louis Károlyi.

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The Royal Hungarian Agricultural Museum.

We publish in the current number some photographs of this comprehensive Museum. It is intended to be complete object lesson on everything connected with Hungarian Agriculture. For instance, there are sections devoted to Meteorology, Zoology, Cereals, Fruits, Viticulture, Dairy-farming, Implements, Schools, Breeding cattle, Bees, Forestry, Game etc. Our illustrations give excellent examples from the Natural History Department (Zoology), and no doubt will impel many of our readers to visit this most attractive display of which further details with illustrations will be published in one of our early numbers.

*

Show of Hungarian work in London.

A very successful show of Hungarian work, including some lovely specimens of peasant industries, was held the other day at the Writers' Club, Norfolk Street, Strand under the auspices of Mrs. Colin Macdonald and the Anglo-Magyar Association. The show attracted widespread interest, and has been most favourably commented on in the London Press, whilst a great number of ladies interested in needlework and beautiful handicrafts, responded to the invitation of Mrs. Macdonald and the Ladies Committee of the Anglo-Magyar Association. Mrs Emil Reich was among the visitors, as was Mrs. Lilly Tutsek Bexheft, the London correspondent of the «Magyarország». It is hoped that this may only be one of many such exhibitions destined to bring Hungarian industries more prominently before the British public.



The Future of Austria-Hungary.

IT HAS become the fashion in England to assume that the Austro-Hungarian monarchy will collapse at the death of its reigning Sovereign, the venerable Francis Joseph. The object of the pages of the booklet just published is to show that this is an entirely superficial view, based upon a neglect or a misreading of history.

The above sentences are the beginning of a valuable and interesting essay on «The Future of Austria-Hungary», by a writer who elects to use the nom de plume of «Scotus Viator». To him the Austro-Hungarian Empire does not by any mean

depend on the life of one man, however exalted. Its continuance is indeed, a vital political necessity.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Austria-Hungary, despite its domestic quarrels, forms the pivot of European politics, and that its disappearance would deal a fatal blow to the balance of power. Without enlarging upon, the dangers in which such a situation would involve France, it is enough to say that her very existence as a Great Power would be at stake...

Assuming for the moment that Great Britain succeeded in holding aloof from the quarrel — a highly doubtful contingency — it is well-nigh certain that Italy and Russia would be drawn into war on the French side, and that certain Balkan rulers would employ the occasion to fish in troubled waters.

If Germany did acquire the Teutonic provinces of Austria, she would be forced to pay a heavy price for them. She would cease to be a Protestant Power. Prussia and Austria would again be rivals, with the certainty that the South German States would prefer Vienna to Berlin. In the German Parliament of the future the two parties hated by the Hohenzollerns, the Clericals and the Socialists, would be immensely strengthened.



The Hungarian Society, London.

WE HAVE received the Report of this Society, of which the Hon. President is Count Elemér de Lónyay, and the Acting President Baron Ernő de Daniel, for last year. The object of the Society is briefly to promote commercial relations between Hungary and Great Britain, and it seems to be meeting with some success. The Executive has from time to time been enlarged, and an Advisory Council from both nations formed.

The financial management seems to be good, as the overdue amount outweighs the balance due to Treasurer. Several Lectures have been given and papers read, of which we have from time to time informed our readers; as well as of the interesting cruise in March last year in the P. & O. Steamer «Vectis» in Dalmatian regions.

The Society busies itself with Art as well as Commerce, and we are sure that its efforts will in time be amply rewarded. A great deal is due to the energy and activity of Mr. Lewis Felbermann the Acting Vice-President. Several well-known names are already enrolled among the supporters of the Society, and doubtless led by such excellent examples many more will join.

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IN CONSEQUENCE of the increasing number of inquiries from the travelling public, «Hungary» has established a special Department for the use of English and Americans visiting this country.

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Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — American CONSULATE General. Mária-Valéria-u. 15/a. 9-30—12-30 P. M.

Depot of the British & Foreign Bible Society is at IV., Deák-tér 4. — Agent, Mr. C. Wiederkehr.

Depot of the Religious Tract Society of London is at V., Alkotmány-u. 15. — Superintendent, Rev. J. T. Webster.

Messrs. Könyves Kálmán, has a permanent free Art Exhibition at Nagymező-utca 37—39 Budapest which should be visited by all tourists. The pictures are on sale daily.



NOTICE

This Journal has been started with the object of bringing Hungary before the British and American people in order that his country should be thoroughly known and understood by the English speaking people.

After kind perusal, you will greatly oblige by drawing the attention of your friends to the contents of this journal, which possibly will interest them so that they may desire to have the regular issue of the same forwarded.

Back numbers may always be obtained from the publisher of «Hungary».



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The Hungarian Commercial Banking Company (Pester ung. Commercialbank) Estb. in 1841, whose head quarters are in Budapest, V., Dorottya-u. 1, has arranged to open a branch at Tátra-Füred, which will be a very great convenience to all parties travelling in that district.

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Adria biztosító társulat. E biztosító társulat április hó 25-én tartotta közgyűlését. Az előterjesztett igazgatósági jelentés és a 68. üzletévre (1906) vonatkozó zárszámadásokból a következő fontosabb adatokat közöljük: Az életbiztosítási osztálynál 10.469 darab ajánlat nyújtott be 65,450.756 K tőkéről; a kiállított kötvények tőkeösszege 56,909.218 K-ra rugott. A biztosítási állomány 1906. év végén tőkében kerek 358 millió K és évjáradékban 1,041.405 K volt. A biztosítási tőke-átlag 39,565.444 K-val emelkedett. Díjakban 16,636.454 K folyt be, míg a halál és elérési esetekben, valamint járadékok fejében kifizetett összegek 7,076.155 K-t tesznek. A biztosítási állomány egy jelentékeny részénél a díjtartalék az eddigi 4% helyett 4¹/₂%-os kamatlábbal számítva vétetett föl az 1906. évi mérlegbe. A 3¹/₂%-kal való átszámítás és a társaság által újonnan életbeléptetett általános föltételeknek az összes folyamatban levő célra összegyűjtött 2,000.000 K-nyi külön díjtartalékokból fedeztetett. A folyó évi mérlegből átutalt 200.000 K-val egy újabb külön díjtartalék gyűjtése veszi kezdetét. Az életbiztosítási díjtartalékok és díjvételek a számadási év végén 98,080.495 K-ra rugnak és a viszontbiztosítások levonása után saját számlára fennmaradó 90,335.152 K figyelembevételével az előző évvel szemben mutatkozó emelkedés 8,814.886 K. Tűzbiztosításokért 22,976.627 K, szállítmányi biztosításokért 1,798.809 K és betöréses lopás elleni biztosításokért 373.944 K folyt be díjakban. Ezen három ágazatban a viszontbiztosítások összesen 11,078.679 K-t igényeltek, a kárfizetések pedig 17,404.660 K-t és a viszontbiztosítás levonásával 8,747.357 K-t. Ezen ágazatok összes díjtartalékai 15,476.913 K és a viszontbiztosítás levonásával 8,673.682 K-t tesznek. A közgyűlés jóváhagyta az igazgatóság javaslatát, melynek értelmében az évi fölöslegből 400.000 K egy rendkívüli kártartalék létesítésére, további 121.972 K a B. mérleg szerint kimutatott rendelkezésre álló tartaléknak 1,300.000 K-ra leendő föl-emelésére és a maradvány részvényenként 230 K-nyi osztalék kifizetésére fordították. A társaság tartalékai, amelyek a függő károokra tartalékba helyezett 2,002.759 K-nyi nettó összeget figyelmen kívül hagyva 1906 december 31-én a 111 millió K-t meghaladják, a következőképp oszlanak meg, ú. m. díjtartalékok (levonva a viszontbiztosítások részét) 98,808.834 K, árfolyamingadozási tartalékok 3,558.795 K, nyereséménytartalékok 8,800.000 K. A társulati tisztviselők nyugdíjpénztára és takarékos és ellátási pénztárának vagyona összesen 2,049.676 K-ra rug. Magyarországi osztály: Budapest, IV. kerület, Váci-utca 20. szám, a társulat saját házában. Lichtenberger I. vezértitkár, Frigyesi M. titkár.

vonat-szám	óra
316 ¹⁾	6
28	6
1502	7
906	7
302	7
908	7
604	7
1302	7
10	7
402	7
318	7
1002	7
606	8
1508	8
1008	8
408	8
506	9
306	9
2	9
944	11

¹⁾ Vasárnap bezár
²⁾ Május lekedi
³⁾ Júnium lekedi
⁴⁾ Csak

vonat-szám	óra
102	10
146	5
712 ^a	5
122	6
150	6
6502	6
4102	6
148	6
1404	7
104	7
152	7
712	8
134	8
4110 ^b	9
116	9
154	9
708	9
6508	11
156 ^a	11
136	11
6704 ^b	11

¹⁾ Vasárnap 19-tól
²⁾ Vasárnap közlekedik
³⁾ Vasárnap bezár
⁴⁾ Május lekedi
⁵⁾ Minden vasárnap
⁶⁾ Minden lekedi
⁷⁾ Pozson augusztus

A vonatok indulása Bpest k. p. udvarról.
Érvényes 1907 május hó 1-től.

Délre				Délután			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve
316 ¹⁾	6 05		sz. v. Hatvan	18	12 05		sz. v. Bicske
28	6 15		sz. v. Nagy-Kanizsa, Trieszt	610	12 20		sz. v. Arad, Tövis
1502	7 00		gy. v. Kassa, Csorba	8	12 30		sz. v. Szombathely, Wien
906	7 00		sz. v. Ujvidék, Zimony	310	12 35		sz. v. Hatvan, Szerencs
302	7 15		sz. v. Ruttká	24	12 50		sz. v. Bicske
908	7 15		sz. v. Belgrád, Bród	320	1 30		sz. v. Gödöllő
			(Gyulafehérvár, Nagy-szeben, Kolozsvár, Tövis, Máramaros-sziget)	1304	1 50	gy. v.	Fehring, Graz, Szabadka, B.-Bród
604	7 25		gy. v. Wien, Triest	912	1 55	sz. v.	Arad, Bukarest ²⁾
1302	7 30		sz. v. Fehring, Graz, Trieszt	602 ³⁾	2 00	gy. v.	Wien, Paris
10	7 35		sz. v. Wien, Graz, Sopron	404	2 15		sz. v. Kassa, Lemberg
402	7 40		sz. v. Kassa, Lemberg, Máramaros-sziget	20	2 25		sz. v. Bicske
318	7 45		sz. v. Gödöllő	312	2 25		sz. v. Hatvan
1002	7 50	gy. v.	Zágráb, Fiume, Torino, Róma, Pécs, Vinkovce	504	2 35	gy. v.	Kolozsvár, Tövis, Szatmár-Németi, Szolnok
606	8 00	sz. v.	Arad, Brassó	510	2 40	sz. v.	Szolnok
1508	8 10		Kassa, Csorba	326	2 50		Gödöllő
1006	8 20		Zágráb, Fiume, Pécs, Bród	1902	3 00	gy. v.	Pécs, Eszék, B.-Bród, Zágráb
408	8 35		Munkács, M.-Sziget	904	3 20		Bosna-Bród, Belgrád, Konstantinápoly
506	9 00		Kolozsvár, Brassó, M.-Sziget, Stanislau	1022	3 25	v. v.	Paks
306	9 20		Ruttká, Berlin	304	3 30	gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin
2	9 30	gy. v.	Wien, Graz, Sopron	22	4 30	sz. v.	Bicske, Sz.-Fehérvár
944	11 15	tszsz.	Kiskörös	6	5 10	gy. v.	Győr, Sopron

¹⁾ Vasár- és ünnepnapokon máj. 19-től bezárólag szept. 15-ig közlekedik.
²⁾ Május havában csak Brassótól közlekedik.
³⁾ Június 14-től szept. 14-ig közlekedik.
⁴⁾ Csak hétköznapokon közlekedik.

A vonatok érkezése Bpest k. p. udvarra.
Érvényes 1907 május hó 1-től.

Délre				Délután			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve
645	5 00		tszsz. Mária-Radna, Arad	319	12 10	sz. v.	Gödöllő
327	5 20	v. v.	Nagyvárad, Debrecen	609	12 25		Tövis, Arad, Püspök-ladány
1707	5 45	sz. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	301	12 40	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
909	5 50		Belgrád, Bosna-Bród	7	12 45	sz. v.	Wien, Sopron, Szombathely
607	6 10		Brassó, Arad	903	1 00	gy. v.	Konstantinápoly, Belgrád, Bosna-Bród
17	6 15		Bicske, Gyékényes	601 ²⁾	1 10		Bukarest, Arad
405	6 35		Lemberg, Kassa, Máramaros-Sziget	1901	1 30		Zágráb, Eszék, Pécs, Bród
11	6 40		Wien, Triest	508	1 35		Tövis, Kolozsvár, Szatmár-Németi
1505 ¹⁾	6 50	gy. v.	Csorba, Kassa	1	1 45		Kiskörös
317	7 10	sz. v.	Gödöllő	1307	7 20		Brassó, Kolozsvár
913	7 10		Kiskörös	309	7 25		Graz, Fehring
507	7 20		Brassó, Kolozsvár	1307	7 25		Graz, Fehring
1307	7 25		Graz, Fehring	309	7 35		Hatvan
309	7 35		Hatvan	1911	7 40		Paks, Bród, Eszék
1911	7 40		Paks, Bród, Eszék	501	7 50	gy. v.	Bukarest, Brassó
501	7 50	gy. v.	Bukarest, Brassó	1005	8 05	sz. v.	Fiume, Zágráb, Bród, Pécs
1509	8 15		Csorba, Kassa	509	8 30		Szolnok
509	8 30		Szolnok	811	8 45		Hatvan
811	8 45		Hatvan	1003	9 05	gy. v.	Torino, Róma, Fiume, Zágráb
13	9 20	sz. v.	Győr, Székesfehérvár	307	9 45		Berlin, Ruttká
307	9 45		Berlin, Ruttká	5	10 00	gy. v.	Sopron, Győr
5	10 00	gy. v.	Sopron, Győr	911	10 15	sz. v.	Szabadka
911	10 15	sz. v.	Szabadka	27	10 35		Triest, N.-Kanizsa
27	10 35		Triest, N.-Kanizsa				

¹⁾ Június 16-tól szeptember 16-ig közlekedik.
²⁾ Május havában csak Brassótól közlekedik.
³⁾ Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 19-től bezárólag szeptember 15-ig közlekedik.
⁴⁾ Csak hétköznapokon közlekedik.

A vonatok indulása Bpest ny. p. udvarról.
Érvényes 1907 május hó 1-től.

Délre				Délután			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve
102	1 00	k. ost.	(Wien, Paris, Ostende, London)	6704	12 05	sz. v.	Cegléd, Szolnok
146	5 45	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	156	12 15		Palota-Ujpest
712a	5 50		Szeged, Szolnok	128	12 25		Nagymaros
122	6 00		Érsekújvár	4108	12 40		Dorog
150	6 15		Göd	158	1 10		Dunakeszi-Alag
6502	6 40		Lajosmizse, Kecskemét	4114 ¹⁾	2 05		Piliscsaba
4102	6 45		Esztergom	126	2 15		Párkány-Nána
148	6 55		Palota-Ujpest	160	2 20		Palota-Ujpest
1404	7 20	gy. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	704	2 25	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias
104	8 00		Wien	120	2 30	sz. v.	Érsekújvár
152	8 05	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	4104	2 40		Esztergom
712	8 30		Temesvár, Karánsebes, Bázias	720	2 45		Cegléd
134	8 50		Nagymaros	6504	2 50		Lajosmizse, Kecskemét
4110 ²⁾	9 05		Piliscsaba	106	3 00	gy. v.	Wien, Paris
116	9 20		Wien, Berlin	170 ³⁾	3 20		Palota-Ujpest
154	9 35		Palota-Ujpest	162	4 15	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
708	9 40	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	190	4 25		Nagymaros
6508	11 15	motv.	Lajosmizse, Kecskemét	716	4 30		Szeged
156a	11 25	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	108	5 15	gy. v.	Wien
136	11 35		Nagymaros	188	5 20	sz. v.	Nagymaros
6704 ⁴⁾	11 55		Cegléd	164	6 10		Palota-Ujpest

¹⁾ Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 19-től közlekedik.
²⁾ Vasár- és ünnepnapokon máj. 5-től közlekedik.
³⁾ Vasár- és ünnepnapokon máj. 19-től bezárólag szept. 15-ig közlekedik.
⁴⁾ Május havában csak Vácig közlekedik.
⁵⁾ Minden kedden, csütörtökön és vasárnapon közlekedik.
⁶⁾ Minden szerdán és szombaton közlekedik.
⁷⁾ Pozsonytól Wienig csak jun. 1-től augusztus 31-ig közlekedik.

A vonatok érkezése Bpest ny. p. udvarra.
Érvényes 1907 május hó 1-től.

Délre				Délután			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve
701 ¹⁾	12 50	k. ost.	Konstantinápoly	155a	12 05	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
141	4 18	sz. v.	Bukarest	155	12 55		Bukarest, Bázias
143	5 35		Dunakeszi-Alag	703	1 15	gy. v.	Nagymaros
721	5 45		Cegléd	133	1 20	sz. v.	Paris, Wien
6505	6 00	motv.	Lajosmizse	103	1 40	gy. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag
6701	6 15	sz. v.	Szolnok, Cegléd	157	2 10	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
145	6 25		Palota-Ujpest	159	3 05		Kecskemét
1407	6 35		Berlin, Zsolna	6507	3 15	motv.	Lajosmizse
217	7 05	tszsz.	Párkány-Nána	127	3 55	sz. v.	Nagy-Maros
709	7 15	sz. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	169 ³⁾	4 05		Palota-Ujpest
4107	7 25		Dorog	6703	4 15		Szolnok, Cegléd
147	7 35		Palota-Ujpest	4103	4 30		Esztergom
117	7 45		Paris, Wien	161	5 40		Palota-Ujpest
6501	7 50		Kecskemét, Lajosmizse	135 ⁴⁾	5 45		Nagymaros
149	7 55		Göd	115	5 55		Wien, Berlin
131 ²⁾	8 10		Nagymaros	707	6 30	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias
713	8 20		Kiskunfélegyháza	163	6 50	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
4101	8 35		Esztergom	105	7 00	gy. v.	Wien
123	8 45		Párkány-Nána	711	7 10	sz. v.	Temesvár, Bázias
151	9 10		Dunakeszi-Alag	137	7 50		Nagymaros
705	9 15	gy. v.	Szeged	4109 ⁵⁾	8 10		Piliscsaba
1403	9 25		Berlin, Zsolna, Pozsony	165	8 20		Palota-Ujpest ⁶⁾
153	10 20	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	125	8 45		Párkány-Nána
715	10 40		Szeged	107	9 05	gy. v.	Wien
119	10 50		Érsekújvár	4105	9 15	sz. v.	Esztergom

¹⁾ Érkezik minden hétfőn és csütörtökön.
²⁾ Június 1-től közlekedik.
³⁾ Vasár- és ünnepnapokon máj. 19-től bezárólag szept. 15-ig közlekedik.
⁴⁾ Vasár- és ünnepnapokon máj. 19-től közlekedik.
⁵⁾ Érkezik minden kedden, csütörtökön és szombaton.
⁶⁾ Vasár- és ünnepnapokon máj. 5-től közlekedik.

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Ajánlja amatőrök részére minden a szakmába vágó fényképezőgépeit, felszereléseit és vegyszereit jutányos áron. Alapított 1878. Nagy képes árjegyzék ingyen és bérmentve Kizárólag amatőr célok szolgálatára műterem Kossuth Lajos-utca 1. (Ferenciek-bazára.) Laboratory and Appliances kept on Stock at Tra-Lom-nicz Palace Hotel

1352.—1907. szám.

Versenyárgyalási hirdetés.

A nagyméltóságú m. kir. földművelésügyi miniszter úr rendelkezése az ordas—gerjeni Dunaszakaszból szabályozási művein 1907. évben végrehajtandó fentartási munkálatokra nézve, a melyek 59-28 köbméter földmunkából, 7947-07 köbméter kincstári kőanyagból a visegrádi vagy dunabogdányi kincstári kőanyagból a munkahelyre való szállításából és beépítéséből, valamint 67.00 m² megrongált kőburkolat helyreállításából állanak, folyó évi június hó 15-én d. e. 11 órakor a budapesti m. kir. folyam-mérnöki hivatal helyiségében nyilvános zárt ajánlati versenytárgyalás fog tartatni.

A tervek, továbbá a kötendő szerződés tervezete és annak kiegészítő részét képező általános és részletes feltételek, valamint az ajánlati feltételek a budapesti m. kir. folyam-mérnöki hivatalban (V., Mária Valeria-u. 14. sz.) a hivatalos órák alatt megtekinthetők és ugyanott szerzethető meg az ajánlati minta is.

Az ajánlatok, melyeknek az ajánlati feltételek szerint az előírt minta használatával kell kiállítatniok, fent jelzett nap délelőtti 10¹/₂ órájáig a budapesti m. kir. folyam-mérnöki hivatalnál nyújtandók be.

Budapest, 1907 május hó 13-án.

A budapesti m. kir. folyam-mérnöki hivatal.

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Budapest, Hungary.

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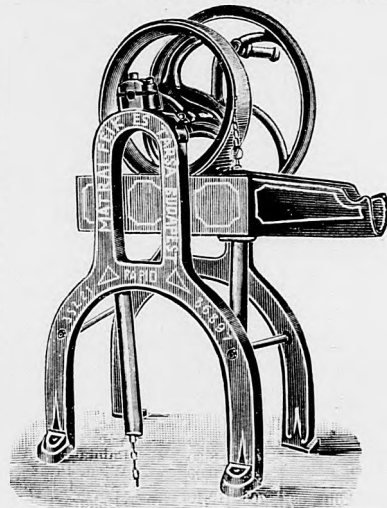
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